families

This is a fairs. Under its in ing from lack of food that already exists among must increase, and the crime bery and murder which are refrom it, will accumulate. No o wise enough to foretell the extent the evils that it will bring upon the country. It is not in the power of the a planters to avert them. They have eyes exhausted their resources of capital ordinary interest, is the and credit in their past experiments; Warson, of Marshall count necessity, if nothing else, coma reform to the matter of employ-

an article in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 30th ult., on this subject. It assumes that owing to the uncertainty the necessities of the situation. He and irregularity of the prices of our is the leader of the " forlorn hope" in products, there is no safe method of the coming struggle. That he will be hiring laborers except by short con- equal to the occasion we have no tracts. Refering to the previous ag cause to don ricultural disappointments and the causes, it asks "what is the remedy for LEANS.—We clip the following from

the losses sustained by the planters?

And answers:

What, then, is the reactly for the loss sustained by the planters? Undoubtedly just what it is in the coal mine, in the cotton factory, or on board the merchant ship; emphatically just what it is in the coal mine, in the cotton factory, or on board the merchant ship; emphatically just what would be the remedy it she prairies of Illinois or in the grain farms of England. The remedy lies in short term labor contracts. The farmer, miner or manufacturer employing free labor, fixes wages according to the prise of the product of the labor. Generally, and for long terms a rate of wages will continue, because both parties are satisfied; but if a decline or advance occurs in the market rates of the fabric, there must be a readjustment of the relations between the laborer and the capitalist.

The remedy of the one is a strike or a cooperative association; of the other to close his faills. Now, unconsciously, this law of free labor has come upon us. We continue to apply the ideas of one system to the exigencies of another. With much practical influence in planting under the old system, we are aware of the difficulties of organizing the new in its application to an industry so peculiar as the cotton culture. We are perfectly aware that cotton labor must be continuous. That a man can no more make a copp of cotton than he can make a voyage without the certain command of his labor. Still we are satisfied that annual labor contracts and annual supplies laid in, must end in the disappointment or rain of the planter and in the starvation of the freedman. There must be a sliding scale of wages during the year, while the abeligation to labor continuously should still exist. This is a problem which experience and harmony between the planters and laborers can aloue solve. If they could agree on any umpirage to fix the rate of wages and supplies not justified by a declining market price for the staple product is perfectly clear to our minds.

We submit the views of our intelligent

We submit the views of our intelligent cotemporary as worthy of serious consideration. But even this plan cannot reconcile the difficulty before alluded to between planters and freedmen touching the value of labor. Whether contracts be for long or short terms, there must be a very material reduction of wages; and not only this, but the service pledged must be more faithfully and industriously rendered, else the condition of planters will continue to grow from bad

yahold and sourlet favore Fall in Pitts

large experience in public affairsbeen honored with the confidence of the people in times past-and will and been much interested by bring to their service in this trying emergency a heart that beats for their welfare, and a head that apprehends

the Picayune of the Ist:

Mr. Jeffersen Davis, who arrived last night by the Cuba, is stopping at the St. Charles. He is necompassed only by Mrs. Davis. Mr. Davis is looking extremely well, so much so that we were happily surprised at finding him so hearty and fresh in look, and to hear him declare that he never felt in better health in his life. Mrs. Davis is enjoying excellent health. They will remain here a few days and then go up to Jefferson county, Mississipply to see some relatives.

The Times says "there was no publie demonstration, but in a private manner abundant evidence was given of the respect and esteem in which they are held by our citizens."

## The Hancock Message.

The Huncock Message.

The President's message to Congress concerning General Hancock is a very remarkable document. It is remarkable for the dignity of its style and the sincerity of its tone. It is more remarkable for the propriety, and almost studied courteey, of every word and expression. But it is most remarkable for what the philosopher. A. Ward, would have called its "sarkasum."

It is not sarcasm in the correct meaning of that term, for it is in no respect personal.—It is decorous and dignified to the last degree, and in no word or syllable transcends the limit of the most exacting diplomatic rules. Yet, as a specimen of concealed surire, its equal probably cannot be found in the whole range of English literature.

One can easily imagine the nardonic grin that probably overspressed his wicked countonance as he deliberately penned and carefully punctuated its courtly but savage sentences. He intended they should cut to the quick, and polished them accordingly. That they did cut is sufficiently manifest from the effect produced in both houses Grave sentences here in the first printing such a message. One representative could not believe his own cars, and saked if the message were not a heart. Others manifested some "merriment,"—such merriment as the criminal sometimes manifests when the indees is reading his soutcore. And this message is the sentence which impartial listory will pronounce upon the acts of General Hancock. As for Congress, it will prepare its own sentences in the action it will take upon it.—Chicago Times.

Dr. Anthony Foster, of Panola county, is now on trial before a military commission at Holly Springs, charged with the murder of Dr. Settle. The reason alleged for taking Foster out of the hands of the civil authoristic that Dr. Settle Dr. ties is that Dr. Settle was a Union man, while Foster was a well-known thorough Confederate.

Of the 143 newspapers in Iowa, 111 are Republican, 27 Democratic, two temperance, one legal, and one educational

Give the segroes work. Assist the planters in the regroes work. Assist the planters in the regroes work. Assist the planters in the regroes work as their rapidly was input ands, re-establish order and enter to restore in a measure to the South as fading presperity, so that the benefit may not only redound directly to both the white man and the negro, but again become an element of national wealth, instead of, according to Gen. Howard's proposition, a gigantic and unmending expense.

### From New York:

Prom New York.

New York, January 1.—A Herald Utica special says a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Utica was held in the City Hall this evening to take into consideration the rights of American citizens abroad. Mayor Wilson presided, with a large number of Vice Presidents. Strong speeches were made by Mesers James M. Oude, Francis Kiernan, and others. The resolutions adopted were bold and spirited. One was to the effect that if the Executive and Congress fall to vindicate the right of American citizenship, they are cowardly and imbecile, and unworthy to administer the affairs of the Government.

John Savege, O. E. F. B., in a card, says: "The mischievous report in this evening's papers relating to the splecified of a new council for the United Fenian Brotherhood, and the consecting of my name with the same, is inevery particular untrue, and only calculated to throw obstacles in the way of the vajon so carnestly desired by all true lovers of human liberty."

THE CAUSE OF THE ANGOLA DISASTEE.—
From the investigation made by the Coroner's jury on Saturday last, of the trucks of the cars thrown from the track at the Angola disaster, near Buffalo, it is established that the tear car was not thrown from the track by a broken wheel, but by the axle of the Cloveland and Toledo ceach, (the rear coach) being sprung, thus throwing the wheel an inch and a half out of its proper position. This fact will be officially burught out before the Covoner's jury to-mornew—No compromise cars were attached to the train.

Northern Sentiment.—We have been shown a letter from a prominent Alabamta now in New York, on the political state of affairs. He has the inferest of Alabam deophy at heart, and urges such an organisation as will bring the whites to unfied a tion. He supresses great hopes, too, the the Supreme Court of the United Rivies will some decide the reconstruction as to unconditional, as two cases will come before at me early day.—Montgomery A. service:

The Empire gold mists, near C., are at a to yield \$1000 a w

satisfaction of their decidence of their decidence of their decidence of their decidence of the military for the second of the s

Owing to the fashion of making rish and costly presents to the bride be-coming so general, and also to the fact that it is now expected of people accepting an invitation to attend a wedding, that they should bring presents, the number of "regrets" has increased to an alarming extent. To remedy this state of things, the custom is now being introduced in New York. of putting at the bottom of invita-tions: "No presents will be received tions: except from relatives." There is an establishment in New York that makes a business of renting out to wedding parties silver plated ware and other knick-knack, to enable the bride to make a hig show.

THE HUMAN FIGURE .- The proportions of The Human Figure — The proportions of the human figure are strictly mathematicial. The whole figure is six times the length of the foot. Whether the kerm be siender or plump, the rule holds good; any deviation from it is a departure from the bighest beauty in proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one tenth of the whole stature. The hand, from the wrist to the middle linger, is the same.—From the top of the chest to the highest point in the forshead, is as saventh. If the lengths of the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal pure, the first division determines the place where the syebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrile. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the same as the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON,-The Nashville Banner asserts that, at an early day, President Johnson will issue an address announcing that he is not a sindicist for re-election. The Banner also states that he will take up his residence at Nashville at the close of his present term of office

The New York Herald says :

But let the Southern whites who are now under the heel of radicalism be firm, let them keep up their courage, let them be pa-tient and await the hour of their complete redemption, which every sign partends will occur within a twelvemouth.

looks encouraging, and is e be. Cotton will in future

"Though fools spurn Hymen's We, who improve his golden i By sweet experience know That marriage, rightly under Gives to the tender and the good A paradise below."

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